

And Victoria Chronicle.

NO. 116.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Friday Morning, Oct 25. 1867.
Reduction in Rates of Advertising.
On and after this date a Reduction of FIVE PER CENT. on the rates heretofore charged for Advertisements in the DAILY and WEEKLY COLONIST will be made on all bills paid in advance at the Office desk.

Job Printing
Will be CASH ON DELIVERY of the Work.
Victoria, Sept. 7th, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

NANAIMO AGENCY.
Mr H. W. Alexander is no longer authorized to act as Agent of this paper at Nanaimo. Our business at that place will in future be conducted by Mr S. D. L. V. I., who is fully empowered to receipt for subscriptions, &c.

Crisis in American Affairs.

The reader of the dispatches that day by day come over the wires from Washington, must be convinced that a crisis in the affairs of the United States is drawing near which will require all the moderation, all the wisdom and all the patriotism of the best men of the country to tide the nation over without an appeal to arms. Should the country pass peaceably through the approaching season of trial, it will establish itself on an enduring basis and may exist for centuries free from internecine disturbances. The approaching crisis is a continuation of the old, old story. Congress and the Administration are still at loggerheads. Encouraged by what undoubtedly was at the time the popular voice of the nation, Congress last year passed over the President's veto several Acts affecting the status of the Southern States. These Acts, the President held, were unconstitutional, and consequently inoperative; but yielding to popular pressure Mr Johnson prepared reluctantly to enforce their provisions. Among the Acts thus passed was one which removed the appointing power from the President and vested it in the Senate or Upper House of Congress. By the terms of this law the President was forbidden to appoint or remove any person to or from office without the consent of the Senate under penalty of removal by impeachment. This Act, since the adjournment of Congress, has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States—the highest legal authority—to be, like its predecessors, unconstitutional, and Mr Johnson, backed by this decision, has lately made and unmade officials. Among others, he has turned out his Secretary of War and removed Generals Sheridan and Sickles, who, the President conceived, had exceeded the strict line of their duty. This disregard of one of their laws has incensed the Radicals, and they now demand the impeachment of the President, which, as the Radicals have a large majority in both Houses of Congress, would seem to be a matter of little difficulty. But the result of recent elections in the North, while they have emboldened the President, have to a corresponding degree filled the Republicans with alarm. Everywhere, lately, the Democrats—the sworn friends of Mr Johnson—have been successful. States that a year ago rolled up majorities of 40,000 for the Radicals, now report Democratic officials elected. Several States, which have yet to hold elections, will, it is claimed, speak still more decidedly in condemnation of Congress and in support of the Presidential policy. The question now arises, will Congress, in the face of this wonderful reversal in the popular feeling of the North, dare to proceed with the impeachment of the President? Yet, should they fail to face the issue raised by the President, they will tacitly acknowledge that their past policy has been a mistake and that the President was right from first to last. An acknowledgment such as this would destroy the party; and should they push matters to extremities they threaten in the face of the popular verdict against them, the President will not yield without a struggle for the supremacy. But suppose that the Radicals quietly pocket their discomfiture, submit to have their laws set aside and, succumbing to defeat, neglect to press impeachment, still another danger threatens the country. Upon the faith of the Reconstruction Act, the negroes of the South have been admitted to the suffrage, elections have been held, conventions called, and black candidates for Congress are already in the field. In a few weeks these "new citizens" will present themselves at the doors of the National Legislative Hall and demand seats within. Should Congress admit them, the President must decline to recognize the body as legally constituted, refuse to hold further intercourse with it, and may, if he deems proper, turn the members out at the point of the bayonet. Should the blacks be denied seats the President will again triumph, and all the Congressional schemes for reconstruction

must fall to the ground. Such is the crisis in the affairs of America that the lapse of each day is drawing fearfully near. Between the President and Congress there can be no compromise—"it is war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." Whichever party falters in its purpose will be overwhelmed and destroyed. One or other branch of the Government must go to the wall during the coming session—the Executive or Congress.

We again emphatically deny—as charged by the *Columbian*—that we "brutally abused" the Governor during the late controversy, or that we "abused" him at all. We deny that we applied to him the epithets "coward," "old woman," "costermonger," &c. We attacked the Governor's policy, not the man. We charged that his Excellency's policy was weak and temporising and cowardly. When the never-to-be-forgotten letter addressed to the person he had selected as arbitrator in the case appeared in the *Gazette*, we characterised it as "disgraceful," and denounced it as an attempt to prejudice the case. To this opinion we still adhere; and, so far from believing that Governor Seymour's visit to Cariboo produced a beneficial effect, we consider that it only involved the matter in greater difficulties and postponed its settlement. The last charge of the *Columbian* is piece and parcel with the same fellow's accusation a week ago. He then accused the *Colonist* of having first demanded that troops should be sent to the mines; but we demolished the paper-fort behind which he had entrenched himself by quoting from his own journal and proving, in his own words, that he was the very man who urged upon his Excellency the adoption of that extreme policy. To this charge he makes no reply. He meanly evades the point entirely; but finding it necessary to say something, he discharges a fresh volley of misrepresentation at our head and accuses us of "abusing our esteemed Governor." Our contemporary is striving with all his power to hold Mr Seymour up as a martyr before the country. He may do that in any other way than by misquoting us. This we are determined he shall not do with impunity. We challenge our contemporary to the proof that we have ever "abused" his Excellency. On the contrary, we have declined to use the *Columbian's* favorite weapon, and have endeavored to save the Governor from mortification and unpopularity by telling him the truth. In doing so we believe we have acted the part of a true friend towards the Executive, who has so long been hoodwinked by the sycophancy of the *Columbian* as to be at last unable to discern the true estimation in which his policy is held by the people. It is no evidence of friendship to cloak a man's faults. The true friend is he who tells another of his failings and shows him how to rectify them. We claim to stand in the light of a friend and well-wisher to Mr Seymour. Like the courtiers of King Canute who sought to make their sovereign believe that the tide would ebb or flow at his bidding, the New Westminster courtiers have made Mr Seymour imagine that he can, by the issue of a proclamation, change the current of the Fraser or bid the sandheads dredge themselves. But were his Excellency to follow the example of Canute, and put his supposed power to the test! What then?

The Volunteers and Mr Scott.
EDITOR COLONIST:—My attention has been called to a letter of Mr J. T. Scott in the *Columbian* of the 24th inst., which, in connection with a late advertisement in your journal, make it appear that Mr Scott is chagrined at the defeat of his comrades in their last match with the Victoria Volunteers. This is quite natural; but it is very strange Mr S does not see that the only way for the Westminster men to retrieve their lost laurels is—as was suggested by a brother volunteer in the *Colonist* of Tuesday last—by making arrangements for the return match to take place at Victoria (the last having been shot at New Westminster). It ten men cannot make it convenient to come, let them send any less number selected from the whole of the Westminster Volunteers, and we will find an equal number to meet them. However few come, let them be their best. If Mr Scott be of the number he will be able to form an opinion as to what difference in the result of the last match his presence would have made.

ANOTHER VICTORIA VOLUNTEER.
THE PAN-ANGELIC COUNCIL.—We are enabled to inform our readers that amongst subjects likely to be considered at the Pan Anglican Council are the following:—(1) The Relations of Colonial Churches with the Mother Church. (2) Appeals from Colonial Courts to the Archbishop in person. (3) The Reform in Convocation. (4) The Relation of the Church of England with the rest of Christendom. (5) Corporal Reunion. (6) The *Contra Altare*. (7) The restoration of Wesleyans to Communion with the Church of England. (8) The Royal Supremacy and the Court of Final Appeal. And possibly—though at present there is some doubt on this point—(9) Ritualism.—*Church News*.

The Cholera in Italy—Cardinal Altieri
(Correspondence London Times.)
NAPLES, Aug. 14.
From Palermo, it is reported that the pestilence instead of diminishing increases. It appears to have assumed a more terrible character than ever, as many "become black and die" without any premonitory symptoms. Of the mortality you may form some idea from the fact that on one night last week 100 were buried, and, from the want of assistants, 100 other bodies remained unburied. These, too, were only the ascertained cases, but others had been carried off by their friends to the ordinary cemetery. Among the victims was the Archbishop of Monreale, Monsignor D'Acquisto.
The telegraph communicates the sad intelligence of the death of Cardinal Altieri, in Albano, while private letters give me details. His Eminence succumbed in the performance of his duty, having assisted the ex-Queen-Mother of Naples in her last moments, and his loss will be deeply felt in Rome. Descended from a noble family, he derived his title of Prince from Clement X., who was an Altieri, and it was during his Pontificate that the noble palace which bears his name was built.

On the mother's side Cardinal Altieri was descended from the Royal family of Saxony, his mother having been a princess of that house, and through the same line may be said to have descended from Augustus II., King of Poland. In every respect, then, his Eminence was what the Italians call *un titolo Gran Signore*, and in his bearing, especially when he was holding his receptions, he looked every inch a king. For many years he was Nuncio at the Austrian Court, where he was a great favorite, and where the handsome and aristocratic cardinal was the centre of the fashionable world. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that he was always greatly attached to the Austrian alliance. On the termination of his Nunciature he returned to Rome, was made a Cardinal, and sat in the conclave which elected Pius IX. On the return of his Holiness from exile Cardinal Altieri was sent forward with two other members of the College to make preparations for the reception of the Pontiff and, while standing on the balcony of his palace, was a witness to the violence of the mob who tore down the Austrian arms. On that occasion his Eminence presented himself and spoke strongly of Austria, an act which was never pardoned at Vienna. Indeed, one or two years after, on the visit of Archduke Albert, if I mistake not, to Rome, great offence was given by the Austrian Ambassador's inviting the Cardinal to meet the Archduke at dinner. His Eminence was placed next to his Imperial Highness at dinner, but the Archduke did not address a word to his Eminence. Matters were carried to such an extreme that it was said, and is believed to be true, that Austria had resolved on giving her veto against the Cardinal in the event of his being elected Pope on the demise of Pius IX., which several years ago appeared to be approaching. As you are aware, France, Austria and Spain have each the privilege of a veto against one Cardinal on the election of a Pope. By Pius IX. his Eminence was always greatly disingenuous. There are two high prizes which confer a rank the next after the Pope—those of Albano and Ostia. The Bishop of Ostia crowns the Pontiff, the Bishop of Albano is the *Cardinale Camerlingo*, and he was Cardinal Altieri. As *Camerlingo* the Cardinal, on the demise of the Crown, assumes the sovereign power *pro tempore*, the position of the deceased cardinal was the highest he could occupy short of the Throne; moreover, he enjoyed the confidence of Pius IX., being always summoned by him to the most secret consistories. In politics his Eminence was what is termed a Nero—I do not mean to use it offensively. He was too much a man of the world to be extreme in his opinions. Society will miss him much, for his manners were princely, and he was almost the only Cardinal who received, and that with much magnificence. His last great reception was on the occasion of signing the contract of marriage between his nephew, the Duc de Vau, and a Milanese lady. During the recent festivities his Palace was much resorted to by the Bishops, and there it was that their address to the Pope was drawn up. I may add that his Eminence contributed much to the fall of Monsignor di Mercede, and was not on good terms with Cardinal Antonelli, whose descent from the mountaineers of Somme the aristocratic Cardinal could not pardon.
Cardinal de Pietro and Cardinal Sacchini are also lying ill at Albano from an attack of cholera. Rome, says my letters, is in a state of the greatest consternation; and so may it be said of Albano and other places. In Naples we have had no sensible increase of the malady, though apprehension is great.

Frightful Accident at the Camp of Chalons.
(Paris Correspondence of the London Morning Star, September 1st.)

A frightful accident took place at the Camp of Chalons at two o'clock yesterday. A shock resembling that of a slight earthquake was experienced, caused, it appeared, by the explosion of a powder-magazine placed at a distance of 1,800 yards from the quarters occupied by the First Division of Infantry. The Sappers of the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-third were employed in loading baggage-wagons with barrels of powder and packages of cartouches, under the orders of a Captain of musketry. Two of the wagons had been laden and drawn to about fifty yards from the exterior *enceinte* of the powder-magazine. The men were carrying the barrels which were to complete the number to be placed in the third and last wagon, when the catastrophe took place. What occurred no one can tell. A cry was heard, and instantly followed by a frightful explosion. As soon as the partial detonations which followed the first tremendous explosion had ceased, General Douai, who commands the camp *ad interim*, ordered Colonel Venant, of the Engineers, to repair to the scene of the catastrophe with a strong body of his men. The fire was speedily extinguished, but the sight which presented itself was heart-rending. Three sappers of the Fifty-seventh, five of the Seventy-third, as well as the Captain of musketry of the Fifty-seventh, lay on the ground mangled and disfigured corpses, so mutilated it was almost impossible to identify them. The men in charge of the two baggage-wagons which had been drawn off and were waiting for the third were all severely injured, in consequence of the burning materials of various kinds projected from the magazine which fell on them and inflicted wounds. The cause of the accident will never be known, as the poor fellows who alone could explain the mystery have all perished. The Captain—whose name, by the by, is not mentioned—is said to have been a young man of great promise.

Frightful Tragedy at Oil Springs.

The London (C. W.) *Free Press* says:—"In the late fire which occurred at Oil Springs, resulting in the loss of the Hartford Oil Refinery, it was stated in this paper that a man lost his life, but it was not generally known then under what painful circumstances such loss of life occurred. The man was literally baked to death! He was, at the time of the fire, which took place at mid-day, cleaning out one of the stills. To effect this he had to descend into the still by a small ladder which has to be drawn up to enable a man to go about his task. Whilst thus working, by some means through the pipe becoming disconnected under the hands of his fellow workman in the refinery, the oil ran out and communicating with the fire, the whole mass was in a moment in a blaze. The man who escaped endeavored to extricate his fellow, and succeeded in grasping his hand, but he was unable to retain his hold through the fierce flame which was rapidly surrounding him, and to save himself was compelled to abandon his companion; in the meanwhile being himself severely burnt in his effort at rescue. Rushing through the flames, he escapes, and stands in the open air, only to hear, in common with the assembled neighbors, the hopeless cry for help which every now and then rang above the roar of flaming oil from the fatal still which was in prove the terrible tomb in which, unscathed by flame, a living man was a grapple with the death heat, as hot and hotter grew the iron, closer and more stifling the atmosphere and more intense, though each time feeble, the attempt to draw breath; till at last, the almost equally painful silence told of the horror-stricken spectators who stood powerlessly, that all was over, and that soon nothing but a blackened mass would remain of the man who not an hour before was in the prime of life and health. To add to their distress, the wife of the dying sufferer hurried to the scene, but only to hear the last cry that came from that terrible tomb, and to be borne back again stunned with her grief, to fold almost unconsciously within her arms four little fatherless ones. The poor man was subsequently found in an upright posture, leaning against the corner of the still, and though touched by the fire, he was but a black, charred mass, whose clothes crumbled away at the first touch, only to reveal the burnt skeleton of the man Hutchinson.

A LIFE HISTORY IN BRIEF.—Here is a story from Paris: Adele D—, aged 26, was found dead yesterday in her lodgings in the Rue Esquiroi. Near her lay the lifeless body of her little boy, aged two years. Abandoned and plunged in profound misery she had recourse to suicide by charcoal. Near the child lay a paper, on which the following words were written: "Poor little friend, come with me out of this world; I will not leave you here to be unhappy as your mother has been."

New Advertisements.
In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, B.C.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
IN THE MATTER OF C. W. WALLACE, a Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the above-named Bankrupt will attend before his Honor Joseph Needham, the Judge sitting in bankruptcy, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, on Wednesday next, the 30th day of October, 1867, for the purpose of passing his first-adjourned examination.
Dated this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1867.
GEORGE FRANKES,
Solicitor for the above named Bankrupt.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE AND LAND SURVEYING.
BY REQUEST, THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to open
Classes for the Winter Months, for the purpose of giving instruction in the above branches, including
MATHEMATICS, DRAWING, &c.
The terms will be moderate. Applications will be received, for the present, at my residence, James' Bay.
H. O. TREDEMANN, C.E.

AUCTION.
Real Estate
A. F. MAIN
Is instructed to sell
AT SALESROOM
Fort street, Corner of Langley,
Thursday, Oct. 31st,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
The undermentioned Property, viz.:
Town Lot No. 1192, on Collinson street, together with the Improvements thereon, consisting of One Two story Cottage, containing 5 Rooms and Kitchen.
One small Two-roomed Cottage, Outhouses, &c.
Town Lot No. 455, on Fisguard street, with Improvements, consisting of Four small Cottages, now rented.
TERMS AT SALE.
ACTS OF SALE AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

Eureka Concert Room
ENTIRE NEW TALENT
FROM SAN FRANCISCO!
cc12 2w2p*

New Advertisements
To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.
AT VICTORIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, V.I.,
Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c.
At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.
The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:
White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c., &c.,
Also on Hand in Great Variety.
Wm. DENNY, Manager:

FAMILY GROCERY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.
Notice of Removal.
WILLSON & RICKMAN
HAVE REMOVED
From their old Stand to their
NEW BRICK STORE
Corner of Fort and Douglas streets,
And beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have received for the past five years, and hope, by strict attention to business, and by keeping nothing but **First Class Articles**, selected from the English Market and by their buyer at San Francisco expressly for them, to merit a continuance of past favors. They would call particular attention to their **Old Government Java Coffee**, roasted and ground on the premises, and put up in parcels to suit, and to a very superior article of **Japan Tea** and **Family Congou Tea**.
All orders from the Heads of Families, H.M. Navy and Merchant Shipping, and Hotel-keepers promptly attended to, and **DELIVERED FREE** to all parts of Town and Esquimalt. se27

PUBLIC NOTICE.
MESSRS FELL & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs WILLSON & MURRAY, into which they intend to remove immediately.
They take this opportunity of thanking their old customers for their liberal support, and to solicit that of those who have dealt with Messrs WILLSON & MURRAY, assuring them that every effort will be made (by keeping an assortment of all the choicest articles that can be obtained) to rival the best Groceries on the Pacific coast, and to prove themselves worthy of patronage.
All Goods, whether for the Royal Navy, at Esquimalt, or any part of the City or Suburbs, will be promptly delivered **FREE OF COST**.
An abundant supply of
FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER
received every week from the outlying districts.
FELL & COMPANY,
Tea, Coffee and Spice Merchants and General Grocers,
FORT STREET.
cc7

MURRAY'S BAKERY.
N. MURRAY,
"THE BAKER"
OF THE LATE FIRM OF WILSON & MURRAY, HAS LEASED THE BRICK Building (ROYAL CHATELAIN, FORT STREET), which he will shortly open as a Bakery. In the mean time he will carry on the business in his temporary establishment, Johnson street, and continue to supply the same kind of bread the late firm was so celebrated for.
N.B.—CUSTOMERS SUPPLIED FROM THE CARTAN USUAL. cc12 1m

Eureka Music Hall,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
WHERE DO YOU GO FOR AN EVENING'S AMUSEMENT? "STAND NOT UPON the order of going but go at once" to the Eureka Music Hall, Government street. The public are most respectfully informed that this place of amusement is now open for visitors in a style far superior to anything hitherto presented to their notice, and nothing shall be left undone to ensure those who may patronize the house a pleasant evening's enjoyment.
Madame Annie Quarles and Miss Marshall, the accomplished Vocalists and Pianists, will appear every Evening.
New Talent from San Francisco!
Miss Laura Wolf, Miss Maggie Williams, Miss Marian Williams, Miss M. Baker.
MR CHAS. SMITH, Violinist and Ballad Singer.....MR N. REED, Pianist.
Wine, Spirits, Ale, &c., of the very best description, dispensed at the Bar. Open every evening at Eight o'clock. **ADMISSION FREE.** cc12 1m

satisfactorily Repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice Gratis.

